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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1944,

TOGETHER WITH THAT OF THE

Sanitary Inspector.



**PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE  
LOCAL AUTHORITY.**

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**Medical Officer of Health :**

F. A. BELAM, T.D., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
(on War Service).

**Acting Medical Officer of Health :**

J. M. ERSKINE-YOUNG, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

**Chief Sanitary Inspector :**

P. A. WARNER, C.R.San.I., M.S.I.Assn.

**Assistant Sanitary Inspector :**

**Clerk :** Miss E. K. GILBERT.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health for 1944.

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Godalming.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Report on the Health Service of Godalming for the year 1944. The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population was 14,680, as compared with 13,120 in 1939.

I feel that during this last complete year of war we must accept the evidence of the incidence of disease both physical and mental, and the results of nutritional surveys in this and other parts of the country, that there has been no widespread deterioration in the health of the community. The incidence of and mortality from the common zymotic diseases was extremely low, and the death rate and infantile mortality rate shewed only a very slight increase over 1939. It is, however, perhaps to be expected that the long period of stress and strain through which the people have passed may result in a number of psychological traumata becoming apparent now that the crisis is over.

Generally speaking, the information available to the Medical Officer's department does not reveal the existence of any occupation or environment which appear to be prejudicial to health.

I am greatly indebted to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, to Mr. Warner, and to all chief officials for the help and consideration I have received during my term of office in Godalming.

Yours faithfully,

J. M. ERSKINE-YOUNG, M.D.,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

# Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1944.

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## Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area (acres), 2,393.

Population (Registrar General's estimate, mid-year 1944):  
14,680.

Number of inhabited houses (1st April, 1944), according to  
the rate books: 3,869.

Rateable value: £120,838.

Sum represented by a penny rate, 1943/44: £488 12s. 3d.

## Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

	Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births—				
Total ...	294	157	137	{ Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popula- tion, 20.02.
Legitimate ...	257	136	121	
Illegitimate ...	37	21	16	
Still Births ...	4	3	1	{ Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 33.50. Still-birth Rate per 1,000 population, 0.27.
Deaths ...	172	86	86	{ Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popula- tion, 11.71.

Deaths from Puerperal causes: None.

Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	37.4
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	38.9
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live Births	02.7

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	30
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	...	...	...	3

It will be noted that, as in other parts of the country, there is a substantial increase in the birth rate, an effect similar to that of the 1914-1918 War; the figure for the year under review is 20.02. In spite of this increase the number of still-births is unprecedentedly low, the total for the year being 4, giving a still-birth rate of .27.

Unfortunately the number of deaths shews a further increase as compared with the average of pre-war years. Of the total of 172 reported, 102 were caused by Cancer and Diseases of the Heart and Circulation. No other single cause occasioned an appreciable number of deaths. Owing to changes in the distribution of the population it is not possible to give a comparability factor for the death rate which would allow a fair comparison to be made between Godalming, with its preponderance of old people, and other parts of the country where the population is more evenly distributed. The Infantile Mortality Rate continues to be lower than for the country as a whole, but in a healthy district such as Godalming one would expect a progressive diminution in this figure during the post-war era of reconstruction and housing.

There were nine deaths from Pneumonia and one from Pertussis, but no other deaths were attributable to the usual notifiable infectious diseases.



Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality in the Year 1944. Provisional Figures.

England & Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns.	Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population								Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
	Live Births	Still-births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	17.6	0.50	11.6	—	—	0.01	—	0.03	0.02	0.12	—	4.8	46
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	20.3	0.64	13.7	—	—	0.01	—	0.03	0.03	0.10	—	7.3	52
148 Smaller Towns (Resid't Populat'ns 25,000 to 50,000— 1931 Census) ...	20.9	0.61	12.4	—	—	0.01	—	0.02	0.03	0.11	—	4.4	44
London ...	15.0	0.42	15.7	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.01	0.08	—	10.1	61
GODALMING ...	20.02	0.27	11.7	—	—	—	—	0.06	—	—	—	10.2	37

The Maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales are as follows :

per 1,000    Total Births ...    Puerperal Sepsis—0.28    Others—1.25    Total—1.53

A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths.

Cause of Death.	1944.		
	All Ages.		Total
	M.	F.	
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	—	1
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary ... ..	5	2	7
Non-Pulmonary ... ..	—	—	—
Cancer (all forms) ... ..	9	21	30
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions ... ..	3	14	17
Heart Disease ... ..	26	18	44
Other Circulatory Diseases ... ..	5	6	11
Bronchitis ... ..	4	3	7
Pneumonia ... ..	4	5	9
Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	4	1	5
Stomach or Duodenum Ulcer ... ..	5	—	5
Diarrhoea under two years ... ..	3	—	3
Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	2	1	3
Nephritis ... ..	3	2	5
Premature Birth ... ..	2	—	2
Congenital Malformation ... ..	2	2	4
Suicide ... ..	3	—	3
Other Violent Causes ... ..	2	1	3
Syphilitic Disease ... ..	—	1	1
Road Traffic Accidents ... ..	—	3	3
All Other Causes ... ..	3	6	9
	<hr/> 86	<hr/> 86	<hr/> 172

## General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

(a) **Laboratory Facilities.**—These remain unaltered, the Council paying for swabs sent by practitioners from necessitous cases living in the Borough for examination for diphtheria infection and for sputa examined for tubercle. Material is sent to the Pathological Laboratory at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, where the necessary forms, etc., for practitioners' use are available. Water samples are sent to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, Gidea Park.

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.**—For non-infectious and accident cases the well-equipped motor ambulances of the Godalming Division of the British Red Cross Society are available and staffed by members of the Division, the men leaving their work for the purpose. For infectious cases the ambulances of the Guildford and Godalming Joint Hospital Board are available.



(c) **Nursing in the Home.**—There are six midwives practising in Godalming, of whom three are affiliated to the Godalming Nursing and Child Welfare Association. This work now falls within the ambit of the Surrey County Council, from whom the Association receives a grant.

The following indicates the work of the Nurses of this Association during 1944:—

Number of District Cases	...	...	...	350
Number of District Visits	...	...	...	4,370
Number of Midwifery Cases	...	...	...	77
Number of Maternity Cases (with Doctor)	...			12
Number of Midwifery and Maternity Visits	...			1,739
Number of Ante-Natal Visits	...	...	...	624
Number of Casual Visits	...	...	...	425
Number of Factory Visits...	...	...	...	139

(d) **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**—The Surrey County Council Clinics are as follows:—

#### AT CHURCH ROOM, GODALMING.

##### Maternity and Child Welfare:—

Dental Clinic: 3rd Monday, 2–4 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics: 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 10–12 noon.

Child Welfare Centre: Wednesdays and Fridays, 2–4 p.m.

##### School Treatment Centres:—

General Medical Clinics: Every Friday, 10 a.m.

General Eye Clinics:

1st Thursday, 2 to 4 p.m.

4th Thursday, 9.30 a.m.

Dental Clinics:

Mondays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 4 p.m.

Tuesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.

Wednesdays, 10 to 12 noon.

Thursdays, 2 p.m.

Diphtheria Immunisation: Every Friday, 11 to 12 noon (for school children). Wednesdays and Fridays, 2 to 4 p.m. (under 5 years).

### AT MILFORD SANATORIUM.

Tuberculosis Dispensary : 2nd and 4th Fridays, 2-4 p.m.

### AT TOWER HOUSE CLINIC, EPSOM ROAD, GUILDFORD.

Tuberculosis Dispensary :

Mondays, 2 to 4 p.m.

Wednesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.

Fridays, 11 a.m.

### (e) Hospitals.—

(1) The Royal Surrey County Hospital at Guildford offers 216 beds (194 general and 22 private). Also 56 Emergency Medical Service beds in the Hospital and 115 in Merrow Grange Auxiliary E.M.S. Hospital. Total, 387 beds.

General medical and surgical cases are treated at the above well-equipped voluntary hospital. The County Hospital will only accept complicated maternity cases requiring operation.

The Surrey County Council Public Assistance Institution, Warren Road, Guildford, has a total of 627 beds, including 216 for E.M.S. patients and 65 beds for maternity cases.

(Figures for Godalming patients treated are not available.)

St. Thomas's Hospital, established during the war at Hydestile, Milford, near Godalming, though situate without the Borough, has served Godalming and district well during the war years. It has 334 beds, including 72 for E.M.S. cases and 18 for children. During 1944, the following Godalming patients were treated there :—

144 male and 158 female In-patients.

193 male and 215 female Out-patients.

(2) **Maternity and Nursing Homes.**—There are three private homes in the Borough; approved and supervised by the County Council.

(3) **Infectious Diseases.**—Infectious Diseases were treated at the Farnham and Ottershaw Isolation Hospitals. Cases admitted during 1944 are shewn in the Table later on in the Report.

## Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

There has been a further highly satisfactory diminution in the number of cases of Infectious Disease. In 1943 there was a 50 per cent. reduction as compared with 1942, and in 1944 the number is half that of 1943. No disease reached epidemic prevalence and once again no case of Diphtheria has been notified. The incidence of mild Scarlet Fever was about the same as in the previous year.

The following Table shows the notifications received from Head Teachers of Schools giving numbers of scholars absent from school for various ailments (including contacts):—

Disease.	Totals.	Council C. of E.				Farn-combe C. of E.
		Central.	Bridge Rd. Jun. Mixed & Inf'ts.	Moss Lane Girls & Infants.	Bus-bridge.	
Measles ...	3	—	—	3	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	11	1	3	—	2	5
Chicken-pox ...	41	4	17	2	5	13
Mumps ...	2	1	1	—	—	—
German Measles	85	4	35	28	4	14
Whooping Cough	47	1	10	13	—	23
	<hr/> 189 <hr/>	<hr/> 11 <hr/>	<hr/> 66 <hr/>	<hr/> 46 <hr/>	<hr/> 11 <hr/>	<hr/> 55 <hr/>

Six cases of Chicken-pox, one of German Measles, one of Dysentery, and thirteen of Whooping Cough were notified by the Matrons of the War-time Day Nurseries at The Wharf, and Nightingale Road.

**Diphtheria.**—No case of Diphtheria occurred in 1944. Immunisation was carried out to a considerable extent during the year, chiefly at the Surrey County Council Clinic, Queen Street.

The following figures show the total of children immunised at 31st December, 1944:—

Ages.	Estimated Population.	Number Immunised.	Percentage Immunised.
Under 5 years ...	1,148	897	72.90%
5 to 15 years ...	2,360	2,078	88.05%

The proportion of children immunised against diphtheria is now higher than in most towns in Surrey, and Godalming is among the authorities in Britain in which the response to the campaign has been most satisfactory. An increase in one year

from 74% to 88% in the proportion of school children immunised is no mean achievement, and immunisation of 73% of the "under fives" is highly gratifying. There can be no doubt that in future years a case of diphtheria in Godalming will be a most unusual occurrence.

**Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)  
during the year 1944.**

Disease.			Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	26	26	—
Pneumonia	...	...	1	1	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	20	2	1
			<hr/> 47	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 1

**Tuberculosis.**—Twenty-four new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during 1944, eleven of which were transfers into Godalming. Of these, eight were males and three females.

Seven deaths occurred in 1944 as against six in 1943. These were four males and two females pulmonary, and one female non-pulmonary.

Four cases left the district during the year, and one was removed from the Registers as recovered.

The following Table shows the position for 1944 :—

**Tuberculosis : New Cases and Mortality during 1944.**

Age Periods.		NEW CASES				DEATHS			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1-5	...	—	—	1	—	...	—	—	—
5-10	...	—	—	1	2	...	—	—	—
10-15	...	—	—	1	—	...	—	—	—
15-20	...	1	—	—	1	...	—	—	1
20-25	...	1	4	—	—	...	—	—	—
25-35	...	1	1	1	1	...	—	1	—
35-45	...	1	2	—	—	...	1	—	—
45-55	...	2	1	—	—	...	1	—	—
55-65	...	2	—	—	—	...	2	—	—
65 and over	...	—	—	—	—	...	—	1	—
		<hr/> 8	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 4			<hr/> 4	<hr/> 2
								<hr/> —	<hr/> 1



At the end of 1944 there were 124 cases on the Registers. These were as follows:—

Origin.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total.
	M.	F.		M.	F.		
Local ...	40	32	...	13	15	...	100
Transfers into Godalming	5	13	...	4	2	...	24
	<hr/> 45	<hr/> 45	...	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 17	...	<hr/> 124

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year are tabulated above, together with an analysis of the deaths in the area from this disease during the same period. The number of new cases represents a rate of incidence considerably above the annual average for the past ten years; there can be no doubt that the physical and mental strain associated with war conditions would pre-dispose to a lowered individual resistance to infection. Non-respiratory Tuberculosis, on the other hand, has exhibited no increase in prevalence. In many of these cases the infection is derived from bovine sources, and prevalence is greatest in the younger age groups in which milk is most likely to be the vehicle of infection. Tuberculosis of bones and joints will undoubtedly be reduced in the future if the nation's milk supply can be efficiently pasteurised, although this latter procedure can only be regarded as a second-rate substitute for the production of a milk which is tubercle-free at its source, and collected and distributed under conditions of scrupulous cleanliness.

# SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

## Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

### Summary of Routine and other Inspection Work carried out.

#### ROUTINE INSPECTIONS MADE.

Housing Inspections and Re-inspections (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ... ..	161
Nuisances, Complaints, Advisory Visits, etc. ... ..	449
Inspections of—	
Drainage to Houses, including Tests ... ..	167
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection ... ..	6
Bakehouses ... ..	313
Dairies, Cowsheds, Milk-shops and Milkstores ...	69
Factories, Work-places and Outworkers' Premises	89
Food-shops and places where Food is Stored and Prepared ... ..	421
Foodstuffs for Condemnation ... ..	45
Sampling of—	
Water Supplies ... ..	9
Milk Supplies ... ..	4
Offensive Trades ... ..	8
Provision of Dustbins, Salvaging of Materials, etc. ...	57
Rat-infested Premises ... ..	81
Smoke Observations ... ..	4
Public and Private Conveniences ... ..	42
Council's Hostels ... ..	8
Investigations under—	
Shops and Young Persons Employment Acts ...	41
Petroleum and Carbide Acts ... ..	10
Infectious Disease Notifications and Prevention Acts (including Disinfections) ... ..	52
Part IV. Housing Act, 1936 (Overcrowding) ...	41
Duties as Deputy Post-Raid Salvaging Officer and Food Decontamination Officer ... ..	24
Total Inspections ... ..	2,101

#### NOTICES SERVED.

Statutory Notices ... ..	1
Informal Notices ... ..	229
Total Notices served ... ..	230
Complied with ... ..	201
Work in hand ... ..	29



## Factories Act, 1937.

(Information required by the Secretary of State.)

### 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND OTHER PREMISES UNDER THE ACT.

Premises.	Inspection.	Number of Written Notices.	Occup. Pros.
Factories with mechanical power ...	27	3	Nil
Factories without mechanical power...	60	9	Nil
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ...	2	Nil	Nil
(Electrical Stations should be reckoned as Factories.)			
	89	12	Nil

### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects		Ref'd to H.M. Inspector.	No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	R'died.		
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)...	10	10	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)				
Insufficient ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unsuitable or defective	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Other offences ...	2	2	Nil	Nil
	12	12	Nil	Nil

(\*Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)

## Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

### WATER SUPPLY.

No extension of main has been carried out during the year.

No form of contamination has been experienced, and the supply has been satisfactory both as regards quantity and quality.

Samples for bacteriological examination are taken quarterly within the water supply area by the Water Department from premises which are supplied from the various Service reservoirs. These are in addition to the quarterly samples taken by the Health Department. The two adjoining Rural Authorities take samples from the piped supplies in their areas.

### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No new soil or surface water sewers or extension to existing sewers were made during the year. At the Council's Sewage Works, sludge is removed frequently and promptly by farmers and others for fertilising land.

### RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No pollution of river or streams was detected during the year, and no complaints received in respect to sewage effluent at the Council's Sewage Works at Unstead.

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The figures of cesspools, and pail closets remaining in the Borough, remain the same as given in the 1941 Report.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

House and trade refuse is collected by the Council: weekly in the built-up areas and fortnightly in the remainder of the Borough. The amount of bona-fide refuse collected was considerably reduced as salvage activities were maintained. The Council's record for salvaging all kinds of salvageable articles and materials again was a good one, and the public responded well to the continued call for these materials.

Controlled tipping of refuse was made at the Catteshall site, and gulley emptying and street cleansing was carried out as efficiently as possible considering the reduction in staff and restriction on use of petrol for all except essential services.

## SHOPS AND OFFICES.

These were inspected where occasion arose. No contravention or defects were found calling for statutory action. Several matters requiring attention were dealt with by the occupiers on receipt of informal Notice.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No complaints were received during the year, and it was not found necessary to take any action for nuisance.

## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Three cases, one Council house and two privately-owned cottages, needed treatment during the year. A liquid insecticide was used and no recurrence of the trouble arose.

## SCHOOLS.

Routine inspection of these is carried out by the County Council School Medical Officers, and it is presumed the sanitary conditions and water supply to the premises are satisfactory. The occurrence of statutory nuisances on these premises is the only concern of the Town Council's Officers, and no complaint was made during the year.

Questions of the health of scholars, prevention of spread of infectious disease, and closure of and exclusion of scholars from schools are also matters for the County Council's Medical Staff.

Notifications of the absence of scholars due to their having contracted, or been in contact with, notifiable infectious diseases, are sent to the Medical Officer of Health by the Head Teachers.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Eight of these remain in the Borough. All are closed, as slaughtering for Godalming is done at Guildford under the Government's centralised slaughtering scheme. All hold a temporary annual licence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1938. As there was no opportunity at the outbreak of war to thoroughly investigate and consider the suitability of these slaughterhouses for regular licensing, a proviso is attached to each licence to the effect that any future requirements of the Council shall not be prejudiced by the issue of such annual licence.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The one Tannery remaining in the Borough was generally well-conducted under the Byelaws during the year, and no complaints were received or nuisances detected during inspections.

Trade refuse is removed regularly in covered vans, and disposed of on land well away from any dwellings or other buildings, so that no nuisance is caused thereby.

## Housing.

No new houses were erected during 1944.

As regards existing housing : apart from inspections made in response to complaints received, no routine house-to-house inspections were possible owing to other work necessitated by war conditions. Requirements embodied in Notices served were necessarily restricted to essential items of repair, such as roofing, dampness, drainage, and nuisances requiring early abatement.

No further closure of houses could be made. One old cottage, closed as unfit prior to 1939, continued to be occupied by an evacuee family under Licence permitted by the Defence Regulations, 1939, and another was made reasonably fit by the Council and similarly let during the year.

Eight other cottages remain closed, formally and informally.

### HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1944.

Number of new houses erected during the year—

1. By the Town Council	...	...	...	...	Nil
2. By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	Nil

#### 1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	74
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	77
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	Nil



3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	Nil
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	51

## 2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority ... ..	50
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## 3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

### A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs ...	Nil
2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices—	
(a) By Owners ... ..	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	Nil

### B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	7
2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices—	
(a) By Owners ... ..	7
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	Nil

### C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	Nil
2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	Nil

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..  | Nil |
| 2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... .. | Nil |

4.—Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.—Overcrowding.

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| A.—1. Number of dwellings reported overcrowded at end of the year ... ..  | 3  |
| 2. Number of families dwelling therein ... ..                             | 7  |
| 3. Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..                              | 19 |
| B.—1. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... .. | 5  |
| C.—1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..     | 8  |
| 2. Number of persons concerned in such cases ... ..                       | 20 |

## Inspection and Supervision of Food.

**Milk Supply.**—At the close of the year there were four Producers and three Retailers on the Registers.

Graded milk licences in force are as follows:—

Dealers' Licences—Tuberculin Tested Milk ... ..	3
Dealers' Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk ... ..	3

All three dairy farms are producing “Accredited” milk under licence from the Surrey County Council.

Routine inspections of farms, shops, plants, etc., called for no special action or comment, the Regulations in regard to cleanliness, etc., being generally well observed.

**Meat and Other Foods.**—All slaughtering for Godalming is still done at Guildford, so that inspection of meat in cold stores and shops is all that is possible.

The Public Health Meat Regulations appeared to be generally well observed, and little fault could be found with local traders' methods.



A considerable quantity of foodstuffs of all descriptions had unfortunately to be condemned during the year as unfit for human consumption. This was largely tinned food, and reasons for condemnation were varied. Some were "blown" or "springy"; others punctured and leaking, due to rusting through, or nails having been driven through during packing operations. Contents of others had decomposed due to faulty "processing," "tinning," or "sealing." As much as possible was saved for other uses compatible with safety.

The goods included:—

- 162 tins and 222 lbs. Meat.
- 4 tins Soup.
- 1 tin Cheese and Savoury Roll.
- 60 tins Vegetables .
- 12 tins Jam and Marmalade.
- 1 tin Syrup.
- 86 lbs. Cheese.
- 438 Eggs.
- 29 lbs. Butter.
- 2 lbs. Barley Kernels.
- 24 pkts. Ryvita.
- 24 pkts. All Bran.
- 42½ lbs. Breakfast Food.
- 243 tins and 373 lbs. Fish.
- 326 lbs. 7 ozs. Bacon.
- 1,312 lbs. Cooked Hams.
- 12 tins Fruit.
- 18 tins Barley Pudding Mixture.
- 13 jars of Paste.
- 1 tin Dried and 214 tins Evaporated Milk.
- 1 lb. Butter, 6 ozs. Lard and 6 ozs. Margarine scrapings.
- 48 pkts. Pancake Mixture.
- 72 lbs. (Pkts.) Semolina.
- 4½ lbs. Jelly Cuttings.

The following foodstuffs were condemned owing to damage by glass splinters through enemy action:—

- 238 lbs. Fruit.
- 156 lbs. Vegetables.
- 2½ lbs. Tea.
- 5 lbs. Macaroni.

The usual routine inspections of butchers' and fishmongers' premises, restaurant kitchens, cooked meat shops and bakeries were carried out. Very little fault could be found. Notices to limewash walls, etc., and otherwise remedy defects were complied with.

Trade refuse and salvage is removed from traders' premises weekly by the Council, and traders generally co-operate very well in this work.

## Adulteration and Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act is administered within the Borough by the Surrey County Council, whose Inspectors carry out the necessary sampling and analyses. The Report upon the work carried out in Godalming during 1944, as received from the County Medical Officer of Health, is as follows :—

Twenty-nine samples in all were taken—21 formal and 8 informal; two deteriorations were found. There were no prosecutions.

The twenty-nine samples taken in 1944 comprised: Formal—Milk, twenty-one. Informal—Milk, two; Coffee, one (deteriorated); Glauber's Salts, one (deterioration); Boric Ointment, one; Malted Soya Cream, one; Sponge Pudding Mixture, one; "Prhum," one.



